

Most inmates are released after they've served their time; without treatment, these infected inmates threaten the public health of the community upon release. Every year there are approximately 12 million inmates released into the community. We need to recognize the real opportunity for treatment and prevention services in treating the high-risk corrections population as well as the clear public health implications for the community at large.

All of these alarming statistics contribute to the need for the establishment of an Office of Correctional Health within HHS. Such an office would coordinate all correctional health programs within HHS; provide technical support to State and local correctional agencies on correctional health; cooperate with other Federal agencies carrying out correctional health programs to ensure coordination; provide outreach to State directors of correctional health and providers; and facilitate the exchange of information regarding correctional health activities.

Mr. Speaker, with a growing diverse and medically complex population in America's prisons and jails, we must ensure that inmates are provided the health care they need, that staff members operate in a safe working environment, and as a result, that public safety is enhanced.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF  
JARRETT STATIONARY

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 28, 2002*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 1, 2002, one of the most respected family-owned businesses in High Point, North Carolina, will celebrate its 100th birthday. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we wish to congratulate Jarrett Stationary on its first century of existence.

"We don't know the exact date when Gene Jarrett started the business, but it was in February 1902," David Wall, the store's president told the High Point Enterprise. Wall, a third-generation owner and a High Point City Councilman, told the newspaper, "I figured holding the celebration on March 1 would help us cover the date properly. Ever since we got to 95 years, it seems like it's taken forever to get to 100 years, so I'm both proud and relieved that this time has finally come."

Because small businesses are the lifeblood of our economy, Mr. Wall, all of us are proud that Jarrett Stationary has succeeded for 100 years. Jarrett Stationary is the 16th oldest business entity in High Point according to the local Chamber of Commerce. Jarrett Stationary has had a rich and colorful history during its century in business.

There have only been three presidents during its 100-year existence. Gene Jarrett ran the company for approximately 45 years. Thurman Wall, Jarrett's son-in-law, served as president before his son, David, assumed the role in 1981. The company also served as a bookstore during its first 40 years before concentrating on office supplies after World War II.

It has been at its downtown North Wrenn Street location since 1929. Despite the glut of national office supply chains, and that many

other small businesses have abandoned the downtown retail core, Jarrett Stationary has stayed and thrived. The future looks equally bright for Jarrett Stationary.

In fact, the very name of the company has come up for discussion in the past. Though a Wall family member has run the business longer than a Jarrett, David Wall said there was never any real consideration to abandon the company name. "Both my father and I thought about all those years that the good name of Jarrett Stationary has been built up in this city," Wall told the High Point Enterprise. "In retail especially, if you have that, that's like money in the bank, so why change?"

We concur that Jarrett Stationary should not change. It should continue to serve the people of High Point the same way it has for 100 years. On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we congratulate Jarrett Stationary on its centennial celebration, and we offer our best wishes for the future.

WELCOMING MEMBERS OF THE  
AMERICAN BURN ASSOCIATION

**HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 28, 2002*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome to Washington the members of the American Burn Association ("ABA"). The ABA and its over 3,500 members devote their time and resources to promoting and supporting burn-related research, education, care, rehabilitation and prevention. The membership consists of physicians, nurses, occupational and physical therapists, researchers, social workers, firefighters and hospital burn centers.

Many of you may be surprised to learn that there are over one million burn injuries in the United States each year and over 4,500 burn deaths. There are over 700,000 emergency room visits each year for burn-related injuries and over 45,000 hospitalizations. Because burn care is so complex and highly specialized, over half of all hospitalizations are to the nation's 139 specialized burn centers.

Burn injuries are among the most painful and horrific injuries that one can suffer. Even in ordinary times, we would owe a debt of gratitude to these dedicated and highly trained professionals and their institutions for treating and saving thousands of burn victims each year. September 11th brought about an even more profound appreciation of the work done by these burn professionals.

Immediately after the two planes plunged into the World Trade Center and a third plane crashed into the Pentagon, burn center hospitals and medical personnel responded. According to the CDC, about one third of all patients hospitalized in New York after September 11th were burn victims. These victims suffered from 35-75 percent total body burns. Many were in critical condition, some dying, others facing a long road to recovery with several reconstructive surgeries required to repair the damage. Similarly, in Washington Hospital Center.

As bad as this situation was, the medical community prepared for even greater horror. The ABA immediately alerted the 139 U.S. burn centers and began an assessment of the

maximum burn bed availability for possible victims. By early afternoon on September 11th, the ABA had identified 1,500 available burn beds for potential victims and communicated specific information regarding this situation to relevant federal agencies.

The ABA also reached out to the Office of Emergency Preparedness, which manages the National Disaster Medical System ("NDMS"). NDMS is a partnership between FEMA, HHS and other federal agencies and private organizations that can provide emergency medical and support care during a disaster. Burn doctors formed Burn Specialty Teams under NDMS' auspices to ensure that all victims received the best care possible.

One story that deserves particular mention relates to the ABA's role regarding providing allograft that is critically important in burn treatment. There was simply not enough allograft available in Washington after the Pentagon attack. The Washington Hospital Center contacted a Dallas skin bank, which had 70 square feet of skin available to send to Washington. The problem was that all air transportation had been grounded. Despite these obstacles, the skin was packed in a truck and two young men drove from Dallas to Washington, arriving late afternoon on September 12th. Lives were saved as a result of this heroic effort.

We know from incidents dating back to Oklahoma City up to the World Trade Center and the Pentagon that disasters can strike at any time. If we are to respond to such disasters, we must strengthen the nation's National Disaster Medical System, including fully integrating the nation's burn centers into any disaster preparedness plans. Burn care is unique and requires a cadre of multi-disciplinary professionals to ensure a favorable outcome from these horrific injuries.

Mr. Speaker, we thank the dedicated medical professionals of the American Burn Association for what they do every day and, most especially what they did to treat the victims of September 11th.

RECOGNIZING OLYMPIC SILVER  
MEDAL WINNER LEA ANN PARSLEY

**HON. PATRICK J. TIBERI**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, February 28, 2002*

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, countless Americans are proud of Olympic medalist Lea Ann Parsley, but none more so than her friends and neighbors in central Ohio.

America knows Lea Ann as the athlete who sped to a silver medal in the first-ever women's skeleton event at the Salt Lake City winter games. But her friends in central Ohio know her as much more than that. She's a full-time firefighter at the plain township fire department in Franklin County and a volunteer firefighter in her hometown of Granville. And she's completing her work at the Ohio State University on a doctorate in community health nursing.

No wonder that Granville assistant fire chief Stan Nicodem said that Lea Ann "embodies not only the ideals of the Olympics, but the ideals of volunteerism and of firefighting. This just highlights that she's a very special person."